

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method for determining the presence or absence of a colorectal
2 cancer cell in a patient, the method comprising determining the level of a target nucleic acid
3 that encodes SEQ ID NO: 2 in a biological sample from the patient, thereby determining the
4 presence or absence of the colorectal cancer cell in the patient.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the target nucleic acid comprises a
2 sequence at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample comprises
2 isolated nucleic acids.
- 1 4. The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of amplifying
2 nucleic acids before the step of determining the level of the nucleic acid.
- 1 5. The method of claim 3, wherein the isolated nucleic acids are mRNA.
- 1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is colorectal
2 tissue and the step of determining the level of target nucleic acid is carried out using *in situ*
3 hybridization.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining the level of
2 target nucleic acid is carried out using a labeled nucleic acid probe that selectively hybridizes
3 to SEQ ID NO: 1 under stringent hybridization conditions.
- 1 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining the level of
2 target nucleic acid is carried out using a nucleic acid probe immobilized to a solid support,
3 wherein the probe selectively hybridizes to SEQ ID NO: 1 under stringent hybridization
4 conditions.
- 1 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining the level of
2 target nucleic acid is carried out using Northern blot analysis.
- 1 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining the level of the
2 target nucleic acid is carried out by comparing the amount of the target nucleic acid in the
3 biological sample to the amount of the target nucleic acid in a reference sample.

- 1 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the reference sample is from normal
2 colorectal tissue.
- 1 12. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is undergoing a therapeutic
2 regimen to treat colorectal cancer.
- 1 13. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is suspected of having
2 colorectal cancer.
- 1 14. An isolated expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence that
2 encodes SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 1 15. The isolated expression vector of claim 14, wherein the nucleic acid
2 sequence is at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 1 16. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 14.
- 1 17. A method for determining the presence or absence of a colorectal
2 cancer cell in a patient, the method comprising determining the level of a target protein
3 comprising a sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 in a biological sample from the patient,
4 thereby determining the presence or absence of the colorectal cancer cell in the patient.
- 1 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the step of determining the level of
2 the target protein is carried out using an antibody.
- 1 19. The method of claim 18, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal
2 antibody.
- 1 20. The method of claim 18, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal
2 antibody.
- 1 21. The method of claim 18, wherein the antibody is labeled.
- 1 22 The method of claim 21, wherein the label is fluorescent.

1 23. The method of claim 17, wherein the step of determining the level of
2 the target protein is carried out by comparing the amount of the target protein in the
3 biological sample to the amount of the target protein in a reference sample.

1 24. The method of claim 23, wherein the reference sample is from normal
2 colorectal tissue.

1 25. The method of claim 17, wherein the patient is undergoing a
2 therapeutic regimen to treat colorectal cancer.

1 26. The method of claim 17, wherein the patient is suspected of having
2 colorectal cancer.

1 27. A method for treating a cancer that overexpresses a 26#77 gene
2 product comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically
3 effective amount of an inhibitor of 26#77 gene product.

1 28. The method of claim 27, wherein the inhibitor of a 26#77 gene product
2 is selected from the group consisting of an antisense RNA molecule, and an inhibitory RNA
3 molecule.

1 29. A method for determining the presence or absence of a colorectal
2 cancer cell in a patient, the method comprising determining the level of a target nucleic acid
3 that encodes SEQ ID NO:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, or 28 in a biological
4 sample from the patient, thereby determining the presence or absence of the colorectal cancer
5 cell in the patient.

1 30. A method for determining the presence or absence of a colorectal
2 cancer cell in a patient, the method comprising determining the level of a target protein
3 comprising a sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, or
4 28 in a biological sample from the patient, thereby determining the presence or absence of the
5 colorectal cancer cell in the patient.

1 31. A method for treating a cancer that overexpresses a Copine 1 (CPNE
2 1) protein, the Integrin B4 binding protein (ITGB4BP), RNA Export homolog (RAE1), bone

3 morphogenic protein 7 (BMP7), G protein, alpha stimulating activity polypeptide 1 (GNAS),
4 eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 2 beta (EIF2S2), dynein light chain A2
5 (DNCL2A), proteosome subunit α -7 (PSMA7), activity dependent neuroprotector (ADNP),
6 C20orf129, C20orf52, C20orf20, or C20orf188 gene product comprising administering to a
7 subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of CPNE
8 1, ITGB4BP, RAE1, BMP7, GNAS, EIF2S2, DNCL2A, PSMA7, ADNP, C20orf129,
9 C20orf52, C20orf20, or C20orf188 gene product.